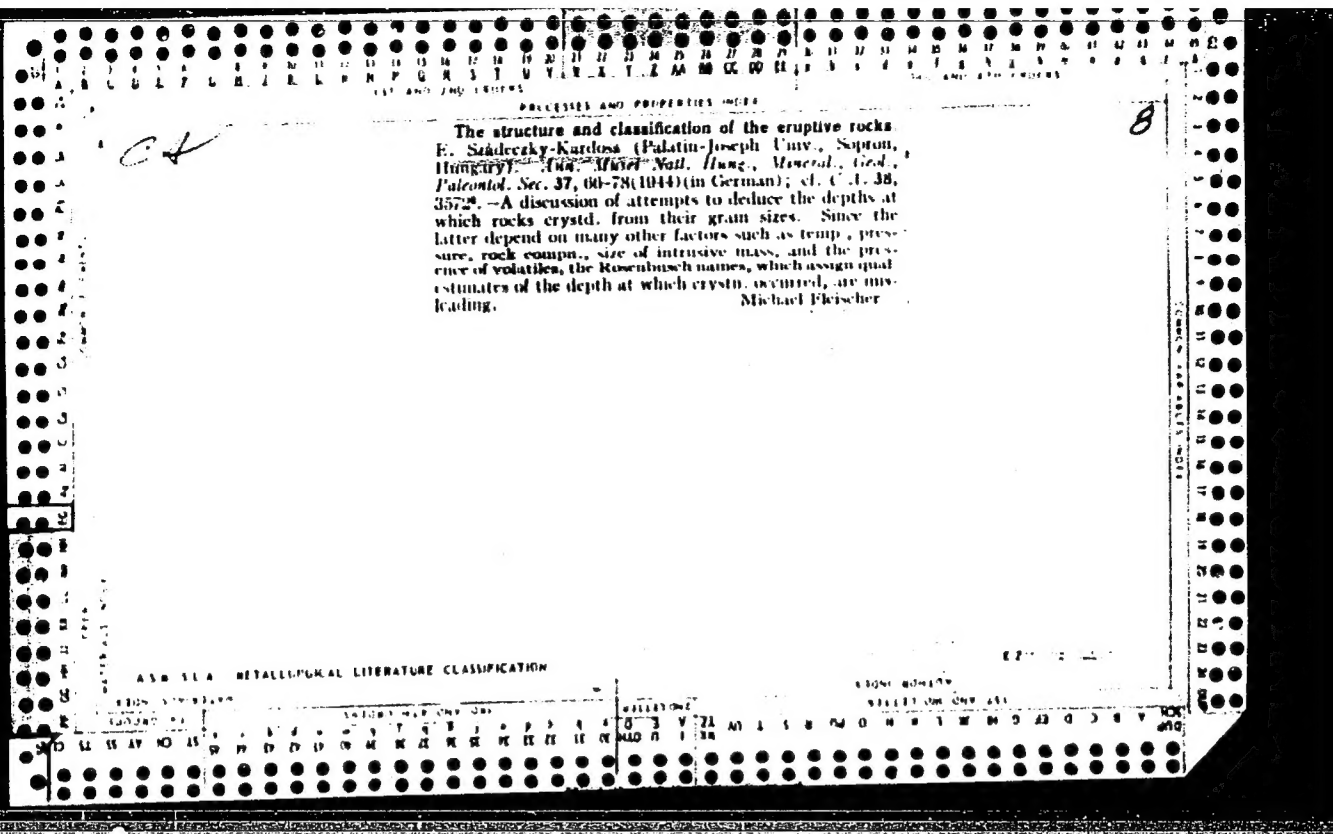


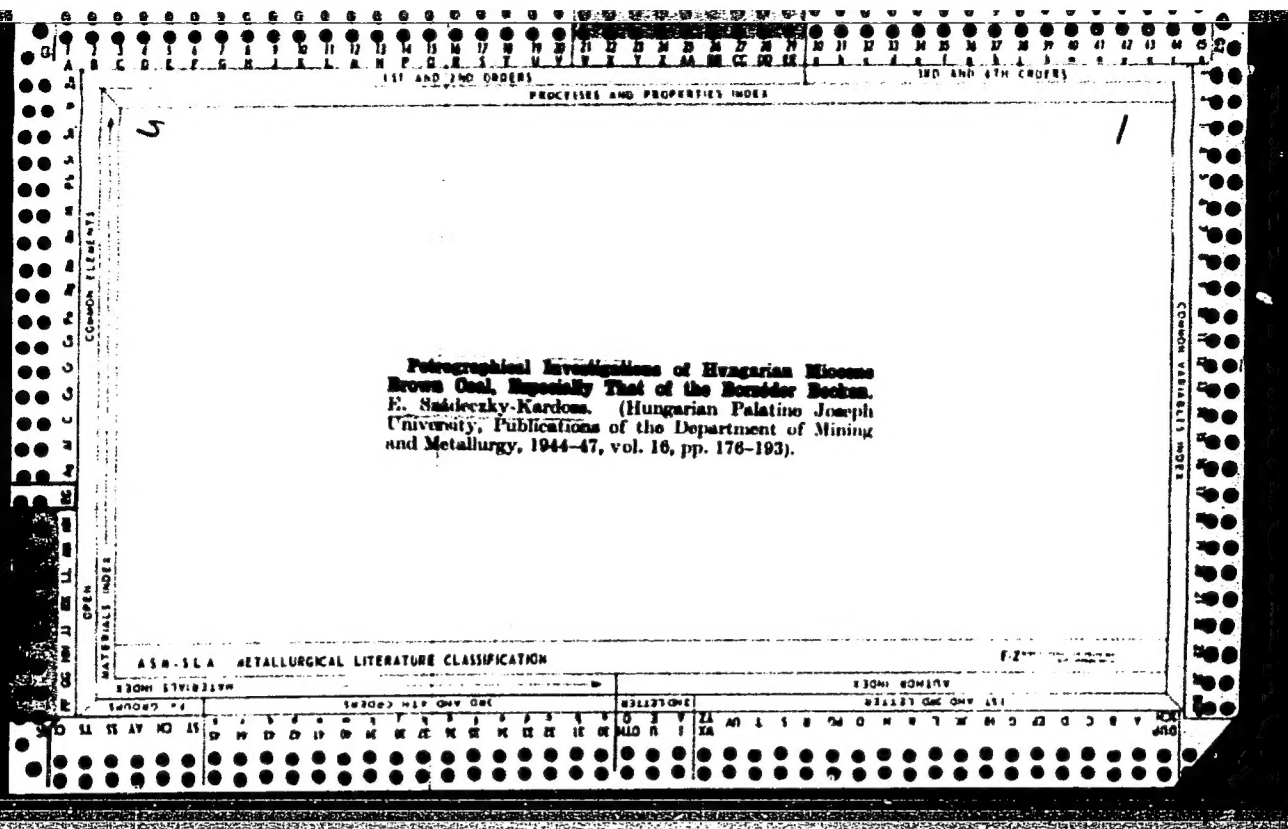
Ca

Occurrences of stibachite in the northwest Carpathians.
 E. Szadeczy-Kardoss. *Roy. Hung. Palatine-Joseph
 Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci. Publ. Dept. Mining Met.* 14.
 72-82(1942).—A sample of antigorite-serpentine rock
 contg. pyroxene (stibachite) from the n.w. end of the
 cryst. Mesozoic zone of the Comitate Mármaros was ex-
 amined and found to contain picotite, olivine, bronzite,
 bastite, diallage, chrysotile, magnetite, and limonite.
 The macroscopic and microscopic structure, x-ray findings,
 and chem. compu. of the sample are given, as well as its
 genesis. 21 references. H. F. Pool

ASH S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



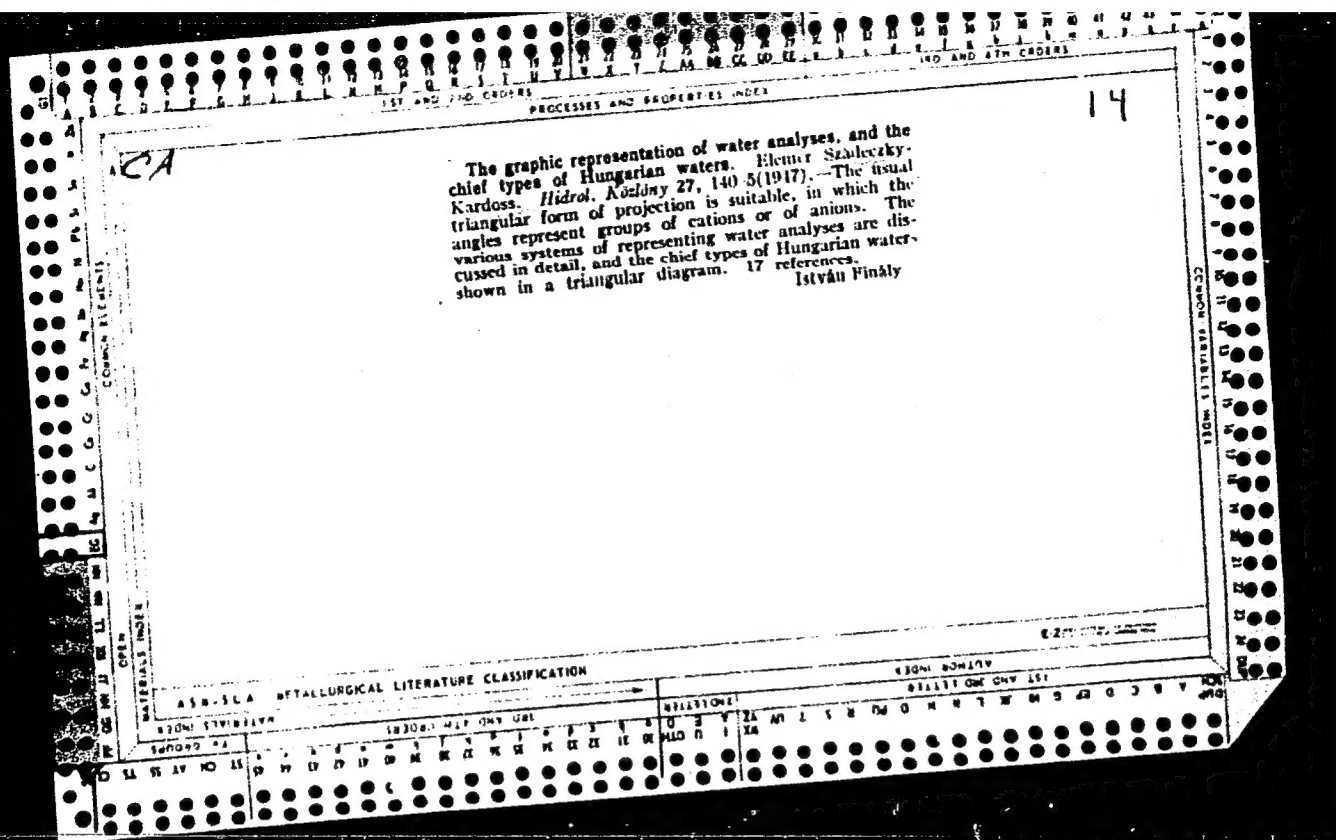
COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
MATERIALS INDEX		METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
ca		<p>Spontaneous combustion and decomposition of coals from a petrographic point of view. Elemer Szadeczky-Kardoss. <i>Banyasz Kohász. Lapok</i> 77, 241-7, 253 (1944).--Expts. proved that oxidized zones are formed on exposed surfaces of coal in piles, particularly brown coal. These surface zones are harder, darker in color, less transparent, and possess a higher n than the mass of the coal. Such oxidized zones are found occasionally in the center of coal piles. The oxidation products are derived from the original components of the brown coal, including humus substances and finely dispersed bituminous material. In the absence of moisture the humus substances are condensed to C compds. of high mol. wts., less sol., and darker color, characteristic of the oxidized zones; this sometimes causes spontaneous combustion. When excess moisture is present, more easily sol. compds. of lighter color and lower mol. wt. (humic, hematomelanic, and fulvic acids) are formed, characteristic of the decomposition of coal; the expansion causes the formation of "apowidite". Spontaneous combustion and decompn. are quite opposite processes. Since the oxidized zones protect the coal from further oxidation, the noncrumbling coals in which the oxidized zones are formed rapidly are most amenable to storage. Formation of oxidized zones develops heat which reaches a max. in about 4-5 months if storage is in large lumps exposed to the air. This period, most dangerous for spontaneous combustion, is longer for coals that do not store readily. Regulating the storage period according to quality of coal diminishes the possibility of spontaneous combustion. 31 references on spontaneous combustion are given.</p>	



1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
<p>5067. NEW COMPONENTS IN HUNGARIAN NEOCENE BROWN COALS. Szadezky-Kardoss, E. (Banyasz. Kohasz. Lapok (N.S.), 1946, vol 1, 25-30; abstr. in Chem. Abs. r., 10th May, 1948, vol. 42, 2896). A newly discovered component in Hungarian Tertiary brown coals consists of dark-brown rounded grains about 15-20 μm. diameter and sometimes ovoid and more than 200 μm long. It sometimes amounts to 2-10%. It probably originates from resin crops of pine trees, and the name melanoresinite is proposed for it. In similar components of the Miocene age, light bands 1-2 μm wide alternate with darker bands 6-15 μm wide; these are periblastic humodurite originating from plant remains. In Neocene coals also various resin balls were found, a part of which seems to be of liptobiotic origin.</p>																													
<p>ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
<p>STANDARD</p>										<p>STANDARD</p>										<p>STANDARD</p>									

2219. PRESENT SOURCES OF HUNGARIAN BROWN COALS. Szadessky-Kardon, E. (Magyar Tech., 1947, 1, 47-50; Chem. Abstr. 1947, 41, 7704). General discussion of various sources of available coal.

C.A.



CA

The formation of coke from the viewpoint of coal petrography. Elemér Székely-Kardoss. *Hányisz. Kokasz. Lapok* 82, 173-8 (1940). In addn. to the gas coals and fatty black coals, the xylitous, xylovitritous, and periblitous portions of brown coals are largely available for coke making, but the latter give partially non-caking coke. The excessively high ratio of bituminous ingredients seems to diminish the coking yield of such coals. The oxygenated ingredient or factor also seems to play a significant role. The advantageous effect of the existence of a connected tissue of xylite, xylovitrite, and periblitite on coke formation is based on its ability to retain bituminous gases necessary for melting the coal mass and on the inhibiting effect of the formation of oxygenated ingredients within the center of the mass. These latter are insol. in the melted bituminous mass and thus have a disadvantageous effect. To be available for coke making a coal must meet 2 requirements: (1) presence of bitumen to serve as raw material for developing gas and adhesives and (2) existence of vitritous tissue to retain gases partially and make possible the pptn. of substances carried by these gases. István Finály

CA

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Triangular or diagonal projection for plotting analytical
data on waters. *Elem. Szakcsiz. Kaphoss. Hidrol.*
Kochony 30, 225 7(1930). New arguments in favor of the
triangular method (cf. *ibid.* 27, 123(1917); C.A. 43.
Istvan Fiala

Classification and transformation of constituents of coal. Szadeczy-Kardoss (Acta Tech Acad Sci Hung. 1951, 1 No. 2, 107-125. B.C.U.R.A. mon. Bull. 1952, 10, 321). The constituents of coal are classified in relation to their C, H, and O contents and the transformation of one ingredient into another is discussed on this basis. Metamorphism takes place at various speeds depending on the C content, those substances with the lowest C content being transformed most rapidly. Metamorphism is not continuous but occurs in steps in the brown coal and bituminous coal stages. These observations agree with those of Seyler on the discontinuous change of reflectance. B.C.U.R.A. (C)

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NEW APPROACH TO THEORY OF FORMATION OF COKE. Szadecsky-Kardoss, E. (Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1951, vol. 1, (2), 125-132; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1952, vol. 46, 238). A discussion is given of the theories independently derived by the author and by H. Berkowitz that the part played by bitumen in the coking process consists principally in swelling the coke by means of the hot gases formed from it, these hot gases being prevented from escaping by the closed construction of the coals.

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April 19 4. unclassified.

SZADECZKI-KARDOSS, E.

HUNGARY/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30341

Author : Szadeczki-Kardoss Elemer

Inst :

Title : Compound Potential and Its Use in Geochemistry.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. musz. tud. oszt. kozl., 1954, No 1-3,
103-152. Hozzasz. 153-158.

Abst : See RZhKhim, 1956, 71432.

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Szodőczy Károly ~~E.~~

Anion potentials and compound potentials—A preliminary report. ~~Szodőczy Károly~~ (Lorand Eötvös Univ. Budapest). ~~Acta Univ. Sci. Hung. 2, 285-98 (1954)~~ (in German).—The Cartledge (C., 23, 1219) concept of ionic potential is extended to simple and complex anions, and additively to compounds. The order of crystals of compounds from magma (Bowen reaction series) is the order of diminishing potentials of the compounds. The isoblastic series of crystals is likewise the order of decreasing potentials of the compounds. Michael Fleischer

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graphs, indexes, tables)

so. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST

Vol. 5, No. 7

July 1956

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HUNG.

✓ The interpretation of the magmatic (igneous) rocks is satisfactory. Kretz (1983) and Boudreau (1983) (Haug) (in German) of preceding abs. — The order covalent-linked are minerals is that of decreasing potential; the order of crystal of associated compounds also fits in well with their composition. Ranges of compound potential are assigned to pyrite, in which 2 types of binding must fit this fit well with their occurrence under conditions. Mich

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2.5 cm x 0.5 cm
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SZADECKY -
KARDOS E.

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CELESTINE, E.

70 year-old Elmer Vadasz; a profile. p. 3, (FOLDTANISZONY, BULLETIN
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Szadeczky M.

6P

56. Geochemical investigations on the ashes of Hungarian coals — F. Szadeczky, M. Vogl. (*Földtani Közlemény* — Vol. 83, 1955, No. 3, pp. 7-43, 2 figs., 2 tabs.)

The practical and scientific importance of the trace elements found in hard and brown coals is considerable. The authors have examined the ashes of 265 Hungarian and foreign coals by the quartz-spectrographic method and established their approximate trace element contents in five groups of line intensity. By comparing coals of different ages it could be ascertained that the enrichment in trace elements takes place during the formation of peat as well as during carbonization. At a higher degree of carbonization the enrichment is insignificant in fact in anthracite the trace element content decreases. The large quantity of trace elements found in coals is a consequence of the loss of water, C, H and O. In the spatial distribution of the trace elements an important role is played by the eruptive rocks deposited in the vicinity of the occurrence. Thus for instance the granitic territory of *Pilis-Fazekasbuda-Mór* provides most of the Ca, Sn, Pb, Mo and Ba found in the nearby hard and brown coals. The young basalts of Hungary may influence the peaty formations. Certain trace elements found in the ashes of coals from *Nagybánya* and *Kisbánya* can be connected with the andesites of the *Mátra* mountains whereas the considerable quantity of Ni, Cr, V and Mn found in the coals of *Bánfajka* and other occurrences in the *Borsod* basin can be attributed to the substances supplied by the basic mass of the *Bihk* mountains. Karstic coals show a minimum of trace elements; this can be explained by the smaller quantities in which they are found in limestone.

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All. Poltani, Inc. St. (Hung. Nat. Geol. Inst. Ann.), 1956, vol. 5, 315-351.
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The different principal mineralizations of the Szadecky-Kardoss type derive essentially from a single magmatic source. The character of the mineralization is determined by the depth of intrusion. The latter has afterwards undergone a change, in consequence of the exceedingly quick erosion this change implied a reduction of pressure and thus the volatile components migrated to a lesser state on a large scale. The Pb-Zn mineralization is not restricted by such special circumstances therefore it is more frequent. The depth of intrusion exerts an influence on the distribution of microelements such as chalcophilic and pegmatophilic elements and on the mobility of a lesser depth of intrusion. Consequently the decisive effect of the depth of intrusion and the depth of formation on mineralization, as demonstrated by Hungarian investigations, is corroborated in a new perspective. Recent investigations may well be reconciled with the notion that ore deposits mostly derive from ore quantities primarily present in the magma as interelements in consequence of the mobilization of the elements in a molten state.

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are discussed. They include: (1) the use of the $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ratio;
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(4) the use of the $^{40}\text{K}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ratio.

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G. J. Brnyei

EE

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p. 253 (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Muszaki Tudományok Osztálya. Közleményei..
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Formation of zeolites of basalt in the Lake Balaton area

P. 303 (F. 10311 KÖZLEMÉNYEK A HUNGÁRIAI GEOLÓGIAI TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA KÖZLEMÉNYEIBŐL)
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Budapest, Hungary

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March 1958

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
 CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 1 1960, No.770
 AUTHOR : Szadeczky-Kardoss, E.
 INST. : Hungarian AS
 TITLE : Hydrated Ionic Radii and Hydrothermal Ore Genesis from the Point of View of the Geochemical Potentials
 ORIG. PUB. : Acta geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5, No 3-4, 351-357
 ABSTRACT : The experimental data of L. N. Ovchinnikov (RZhKhim., No 23, 1959, No 81700) characterizing the relation of ore formation to assimilation, as well as the significance of the radii of hydrated ions (R_i) for interpreting geochemical processes are discussed. R_i of the hydrated ions of 40 elements, calculated on the basis of the interrelations between R_i entering into the crystalline lattice of solids and ionic

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E. Szadeczky-Kardoss (Eötvös Univ., Budapest). *Acta*
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VOGL, Maria, a föld és ásványtani tudományok doktora; EGYED, László,
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EGYED, Laszlo, lev.tag.; ~~SZADECKY, KARDOSS, Elemer~~, akademikus; BARTA, Gyorgy, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora; RENNER, Janos, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora

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(Coal) (Petrology)

KORANYI, Gyorgy, dr.; GYULAY, Zoltan, egyetemi tanar; DIOSZEGHY, Daniel, egyetemi tanar; WAHLNER, Aladar, főmesternok; VAMOS, Endre, kandidatus; NYUL, Gyula, kandidatus; FREUND, Mihaly, dr., akademikus; SZADECZKY —
KARDOSS, Elemer, akademikus; TAKACS, Pal, dr., kandidatus; SCHLATTNER, Jeno, kandidatus; HARDY, Gyula, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa

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 GRUBER, Jozsef, dr.; HAY, Laszlo, dr.; KESZTYUS, Lorand, dr.;
 MAGYARI, Andras, dr.; ORTUTATY, Gyula, dr.; PERENYI, Imre, dr.;
 PETRI, Gabor, dr.; POLINSZKY, Karoly, dr.; RAPCSAK, Andras;
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4. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem rektora (for Antalffy).
5. Pecs Tudomanyegyetem allamjogi karanak dekanja (for Bihari).
6. Pecs Orvostudomanyi Egyetem rektora (for Cholnoky).
7. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem rektora (for Gruber).
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9. Kossuth Lajos Tudomanyegyetem rektora, Debrecen (for Kesztyus).
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11. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem rektora (for Ortutay).
12. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem rektora (for Perenyi).
13. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem rektora (for Petri).
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MAROSI, Sandor; SZEKELY, Andras, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa;
PECSI, Marton, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa;
LANG, Sandor, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa;
SZABO, Pal Zoltan, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok kandidatusa;
RADO, Sandor, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok doktora;
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a fold- es asvanytani tudomanyok doktora; KADAR, Laszlo, dr.,
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(Budapest)

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AUTHORS: Szádeczy-Kardoss, J., Eilingzfeld, F.

TITLE: Extension of the Hazay method applicability region of Gauss-Krüger coordinate recalculation from a zone to another

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1962, 27, abstract 11G191 ("Bányamérn. és földmérómérn. karok közl. Nehézipari műsz. egyet. Sopron", 1959, v. 20, 175 - 202, German; English and Russian summaries)

TEXT: The authors propose a recalculation method which combines the advantages of Hazay's method (published in 1950 - 1952 in Hungarian and German) and power series with constant (in wide limits) coefficients for Gauss-Krüger coordinates, derived by W. K. Hristow (see RZhAstr, 1957, no. 1, 817 K, pp. 230 - 235). Corresponding tables have been compiled which make it possible to recalculate coordinates with an accuracy of 0.2 mm. There are 7 references.

N. B.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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